FREE CUBA.

The Expedition of the Uruguay-Arms, Ammunition and Reinforcements for the Patriots.

A LANDING EFFECTED.

The Enemy's Nocturnal Illumination and Musketry-The Dreaded Tornado in Pursuit.

ESCAPE TO KINGSTON.

It will be remembered that the movements of the steamer Octavia, or, as she is now called, the Uruguay, have called forth a good deal of comment, both in this city and at the State Department, Washington, She was for a good while suspected of being in the service of the Cuban Republic, and therefore received a vast deal of undesired attention from Spanish spies and agents of the United States Secret Service. Herarrival at and departure from Turk's Island, Aspinwall, and Kingston, were telegraphed as events of considerable importance; and these columns have occasionally con-tained short accounts of what the Uruguay-new detained by the British authorities at Kingston-has been doing. As will be seen by the following narrative, the enemies of Cuban independence had good cause to lay in wait for a vessel that was intended to throw rein forcements and supplies into the Manigua. The following interesting account of the Uraguay's late expedition is made up from an interview which was had yesterday with Colone: Lopez de Queralta, chief of the expeditionary forces on board the Uruguay.

On the 9th of June last, while the vessel lay in New York, a notification was received by her agents that she would be detained on account of the right to fly the British flag being denied her. It was the British Consul here who made the objection, and he did so at the instance of the British Minister in Washington. The reason alleged for not granting a British register was based upon the fact that the Octavia had only a provisional one for a year, and the neglect of the Cuban agents had allowed the time to lapse without renewal. A sale of the steamer was then effected to a citizen of the Republic of Uruguay, and the Consul of that country at once issued a register to the vessel under the new name of El Uruguay. Mr. Arias became the new ostensible owner of the ship.

On the 5th of August the Uruguay left New York for her destination. Excepting a few well known Cuban officers and sympathizers, the steamer had nothing on board to excite suspicion or challenge attention from the most astute spy at the disposal of the Spanish Consul. She was represented to be one of the fastest and best vessels of her kind afloat; instead of this being the case it soon became apparent, much to the morti fication of Colonels Queralta and Rosada, that the Uruguay was very slow, sluggish and heavy in

fication of Colonels Queralta and Rosada, that the Uruguay was very slow, sluggish and heavy in every particular. She never made more than ten knote an hour, with all sail set, the wind and current in her favor, and under a full head of steam. It took her cleven days to make the trip between this port and Turk's Island. The direction of the enterprise was confided to the care of Colonel Pio Rosada; an officer of the Cuban army, who has on various occasions distinguished himself by the boldness and successo in the runs to and from Cuba, in spute of all the SPANISH MEN-OF-WAR THAT SCOIR ITS COAST.

Turk's Island was reached on the 16th. It was simply a place of call, made for the purpose of throwing the Spaniards off the track. The expeditionary vessel remained at the island but twenty-four hours, and on the following day set out for the island of San Andres, near Aspinwall.

In four days the trip between Turk's Island and that of San Andres was accomplished, and on the 21st the Uruguay found herself at the spot where her cargo of war malerial awaited shipment. This cargo, like the vessel, was found to be much exaggerated as to its importance, both in point of quality and quantity. The Cuban agent in New York had represented the various items composing the cargo to be all of first class mannfacture and in perfectly good condition; but upon examination it was found that the war material in the string of the second of the se

from their friends in the United States. Colonel Queralia, in referring to the matter, said:—
"Had I possessed the power I would have entered my protest and not received any of the cargo, for Schor Aldama, the Cuban special agent in New York, has imperative instructions from the government of the Republic to send neither arms nor ammunition on any expedition unless they correspond to the Remington Spanish model rifle of calibre .43, to which description of arms these guns in no way corresponded."

Out of the eighteen pieces of artiliery which the expeditionists expected to find, only six were forthcoming. Four of these were smoothbore twelve-pounder howitzers, mounted on truck, or marine carriages, and were cast in the year 1844. The other two pieces were twelve-pounder brass field pieces, mounted on travelling carriages that were built for cannon of heavy calibre. These two guns, miserably mounted as they were, seemed to be the most useful items in the whole cargo.

cargo.
Shipping the war material, repairing and cleaning the Shipping the war material, repairing and cleaning the arms and getting things about the vessel "ship shape" occupied ten days. Here, too, a number of "passengers," consisting, it is said, of over one hundred lighting men, made up of some well known Cuban officers, were taken on board. It was expected that a schooner with a load of coal would meet the Uruguay at San Andres; but in this also the patriots were disappointed and as no time could now be lost Urugnay at San Andres; but in this also the patriots were disappointed, and as no time could now be lost the little pioneer ship of Cuban liberty left that island and reached Aspinwall on the lith of September. It is worthy of remark that in cleaning the arms, pieces of gaspipe about tour inches long were found inserted in the breach of the guns to make the cartridges fit them. The muskets themselves might be had at the arsenal for old from at the rate of six cents a pound.

From the time of arriving at San Andres sickness From the time of arriving at San Andres, sickness

began to maintest itself among the crew, a number of whom were very bad; and two "passengers" were left suck in Aspinwall. At the wharf in Aspinwall a suffi-cient quantity of coal was taken into the bunkers to do for the entire voyage. On the afternoon of the 14th of September the Uru-guay, with her personnel and material of war on board,

guay, with her personnel and material of war on board, steamed out of the harbor at Aspinwall, but not before two coast pilots, whose services, from their intimate acquaintance with the south side coast, were most valuable, had deserted the ship. The little steamer, with her singularly assorted cargo, kept on her dogged way, in the teeth of wind and weather, ploughing a trackless path through the fitful waters of the Caribbean Sea, and heading toward the south side of the "Ever Faithful Isle." On the 18th Carlos Pacheco, one of the "passengers," died of typhoid fever, and, with due ceremony, many mourning friends sorrowfully committed his body to the keeping of the deep. On the 28td, at two o'clock in the morning, the forest-clad hills of Cuba were sighted. Immediately preparations were made for the purpose of effecting a landing without loss of time. A disembarkation of the men and material would at once have taken place but for the unexpected appearance of a strange sail. The suspicious vessel have in sight on the starboard bow of the Uruguay at about two o'clock in the afternoon. The course was changed in the direction of the distant hills of Cuba. Again, in consequence of sighting what was thought to be the same suspicious vessel, the Uruguay changed her course; but upon losing sight of the unvelcome stranger, about ten o'clock at night, she once more headed toward the intended landing place.

Finally, at two o'clock on the morning of the 24th,

ten o'clock at night, she once more headed toward the mtended landing place.

Finally, at two o'clock on the morning of the 24th, the piace of disembarkation was reached, and speedily the first landing effected without being disturbed. It would hardly be right to say here just what portion of the arms and ammunition were placed on the shore of free Cuba; let it for the present suffice to state that for three good hours the Cubans on the steamer co operated with their compatriots ashore to take from the Urugusy the greatest possible amount of her cargo in the shortest possible space of time. The work of discharging the arms and ammunition was only interrupted by the tell tale daylight, which began to show where

interrupted by the tell tale daylight, which began to show where

The SLOCKADS RUNNER WAS AT WORE.

The Cuban vessel now put to sea, after having arranged to return at night to the same spot and put on shore the rest of the freight. According to promise, the steamer made toward the coast and got in near the shore the following night (the 25th), but, unfortunately, neither the Captain of the ship hor Colonel Rosads could find the spot where they had made connection with the Cuban troops on the previous night. During the entire night the daring craft cruised about groping her way along the coast in hopes to meet with friends; all of which time the Cubans both ashore and affoat suffered the most exquisite tertures of hope disappointed and well grounded fears for the ship's safety. On the night of the 26th a similar unsuccessul attempt to land was tried, and when the following evening came Colonel Rosada determined to land at all hazards. Night came, pregnant with hopes and fears for the fate of the expedition. Unon pearing a certain point on the of the expedition. Unon pearing a certain point on the works in the soluction.

coast, to the dismay of all on board, a rocket pierced the sky, shot up from the very spot where it was intended to attempt the landing, and at the moment when Colonel Queralia (who had been samed commander of the land forces) had his men drawn up to take to the boats. Presently a second rocket shot into the sky a little to the right of where the first was seen. This signal was seen followed by

A CONCENTRATED VOLLEY OF MUSERIER,
and then appeared a vivid illumination, which showed on the abore a long white house that, for the moment, looked like an extensive barracks for a large body of treeps. This unloward happening compelled an immediate change in the Cubans plan of operations, and after consultation between the Captain and Colonel Rosada, it was resolved to at once put away from the coast. These events took place at about three o'clock in the morning. As soon as the day dawned a Spanish man-of-war, no other than

coast. These events took place at about three o'clock in the morning. As soon as the day dawned a Spanish man-of-war, no other than

THE REPORTABLE TORNADO,
was made out in the distrince, commensing the chase under full steam and sail. It was a trying moment for the patriots on board the slow old Uruguay, she being in such wretched condition, and all who crowded her decks looked upon themselves as in the faws of death. Nothing daunted by the danger, the Cubans determined to be equal to the emergency and agreed to blow their ship out of water rather than consent to make part in another Varganus case or furnish subject matter for a new Fish protocol. The plan adopted was to let the enomy get alongside and board her; then to blow up the magnishe of the Uruguay as soon as the two vessels should come in contact, so as to involve the desiruction of both. But, to the great surprise of the Cubans, the Spaniard stopped short and remained stationary for at least a quarter of an hour. In the meantime all kinds of fuel, including hams, lard and similar combustibles, were thrown into the furnaces, and the blockade runner began to make headway, and under all the steam she could bear, and every stitch of canvas set, soudded along smartly before a favoring breeze. For many hours the Tornado kept in sight; and during this time excitement on board the Cuban vessel ran very high; but there was no confusion, and the men took the announcement coolly enough when they were informed that in case of capture the ship would be blown up. Night spread her friendly veil of darkness between pursuer and pursued, and on the following day, the 27th, the Uruguay reached Kingston. Shortly after arriving in port the chief engineer, Jonquin Agiar, and two of the passengers' name was Perez Alfonso, but the other is not remembered by Colonel Queraita.

Colonel Queraita. who has recently arrived here from Jamaica says:—"I withdrew from the expedition because the quality and the quantity of the cargo were found to be anything but what Mr. Aldama said t

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Thomas J. Hall, New York, publishes the following works:-

"Daisy Darling," "The Songs That Mother Sung" and "Brightest Roses," songs by H. P. Danks. The composer has written a few ballads which attained a fair share of popularity, but they were preferable to the ones in question now. The first is, however a rather pretty melody, even if it be common-place; the second is worthless and the third has little of originality to recommend it.

The same house publishes a bright, sparkling, vocal waitz by Signor Ferranti, dedicated to Adelina Patti, and played frequently at Gilmore's Garden. Mrs. Jane Sloman Torry's waltz song, "Star of the Morn," is also calculated to become a favorite in the concert room. and is accessible to every lady singer, being simple and within the compass of any ordinary voice.
"Strauss Memorandum Waltzes:" Alexander Silber-

berg. This is a weak, ineffective imitation of the famous waltz composer's style, It may appear to more advantage for the orchestra than in the piano "Bessie, the Star of the Vale," ballad, J. R.

Thomas. A very charming melody, breathing the spirit of the earlier songs of this justly popular writer. "Within the Gates of Gold," song and chorus, Charles E. Pratt. Graceful and attractive. "We'll Hunt the Buffalo," song and chorus, C. S.

Grafulla. This is a rollicking favorite with the Hoboken Turtle Club, to whom it is dedicated. "Ses Yeux." Gottschalk. A brilliant arrangement for four hands, of a highly effective polka de concert,

somewhat like those sparkling works played by poor Harry Sanderson. "The Pupil's First Primer in Music" is the title of a little book compiled by Francis H. Brown, and admirably adapted to its subject. A pronouncing dictiorary of musical terms is an attractive feature. For schools

this work is very valuable and calculated to relieve the teacher of much labor. Edward Schuberth & Co., New York, publish the fol-

"Irish Melodies," with a new plano accompaniment, by F. L. Ritter. A nest and handsome collection of ten of Moore's best songs, the accompaniment appro priate for each subject and characteristic of a skilled

musician.
"Miranda," polka mazurka, Adolf Müller. A charm-"Miranda," polka mazurka, Adolf Müller. A charming little moreau, gracefully and delicately constructed on simple themes.

"Belis of the Village Church," descriptive piece. Henry Mayhath. The handsome title page is about the only meritorious feature in this piece. It is dreary, monotonous and commonplace. The "Saltarello" from the same pen is evidently founded upon a well known Tarentella.

"Gavotte in A" (in Don Juan, by Gluck,) arranged for the plane by William Mason. An excellent arrangement of a quaint old subject.

G. Schirmer, New York, publishes the following works:—

G. Schirmer, New York, publishes the following works:—

"O Salutaris," soprano or tenor solo, E. Reyer. A smooth, flowing melody, andante sostenuto, adapted for the noble subject and of easy compass for the voice.

"The Maiden's Evening Song," G. Federlein. A very expressive and eloquent musical address to the evening star, with some ingenious devices in the accompaniment. The English words have evidently been fitted to the music without regard to the difference between the accents of the music and the words. It will not do to place an unaccented syllable at the commencement of a measure. "Love Lies Bleeding," by the same composer, is a dainty little gem, that charms as much by its simplicity as the tender sentiment that inspires it.

spires it.
"Ave Maria," soprano solo; D. Rubini. A sensuous
Italian melody, but little suited for the prayer it is
supposed to illustrate.
Louis Berge, New York, publishes a fine collection of sacred music, containing selections from his own works and from those of Ceruti and Nint, under the title of "Crown of Triumph." They are very good for small choirs. Berge's variations on a song by Danks will interest young fingers as a species of study.

Ditson & Co., New York and Boston, publish the

"Gems of English Song." This is a collection of faorite concert airs, soles, principally, with a few popular duets and quartets. It is handsomely bound, and among the eighty selections it contains there is variety enough to suit any tasts. It is a very valuable work.

"When the Tide Comes In," song, by J. Barnby, has won deserved popularity by the singing of Miss Sterling, who regards it as one of the chief favorites in her extensive reperforic.

ing, who regards it as one of the chief involves in the statemister repertions.

"Our Lovely Hudson," waitz, by R. Aronson. There is a suspicion of too close study of Strauss themes about this waitz that interferee with claims of originality. "Just in Time," galop, by the same composer, is not particularly interesting in piano form.

This house publishes Weber's "Polonaise" and the "Fantasia Hongroise," as played by Hans Von Bülow. The "Polonaise" is slightly simplified in some of the movements.

'Bella Waltz,' G. Lamothe. Quite a brilliant, effectostro Waltz." This is a sparkling selection "Cagliostro Waltz." Ins is a sparking selection from an operetta by Johann Strauss, called "Cagliostro" in Yienna, which has net with great favor in Europe. "Honor the Ladies," waltz, by Keler Bela, was one of the favorites at Central Park Garden concerts last

mmer. "English Pearls," fantasia on English airs, Willie Pape. A very clever arrangement of three well-known songs of Albion, equal to the composer's fantasia on Irish melodies.

songs of Albodies.

"Must we Meet as Strangers," ballad, J. R. Thomas, is a charming musical illustration of the words of George Cooper.

William A. Pond & Co., New York, publish the fourth William A. Pond & Co., New York, publish the fourth series of their excellent standard edition under the name of "Universal Library of Brilliant Gems," There are twenty-live works in the series, by J. A. Packer, Ch. Kölling, A. Jungmann, Ch. Mayer, Giese, Gretscher, Wehie, Baur, Rohde, Krug, Spindier, Benedict, Wachtmann, Vosa, Oberthür, Egghard and Hine. Many of these works are very showy in style, and pupils will find them benedicial in the prosecution of their studies. "Hose Michel Galop" is a taking solon work by Alfred H. Peane, who excels in this species of composition. "Just as of Old," by the same composer, is a fine contralto song, which has been sung in concert by Miss Anna Drasuii, to whose dramatic style it is well adapted.

Miss Anna Drasuli, to whose dramatic style it is well adapted.

"Souvenir of Passaic Falls," polka caprice, R. E. H. Gehring. The themes are commonplace enough, but they are piaced in an attractive form. Some of the passages are very brilliant.

"Under the Elins," romanza, E. C. Phelps. Full of peetry and expression and calculated to become a concort favorite. The title page is adorned with a handsome steel engraving.

"Gems of Italy," a collection of Italian songs, duets, cavatinas, romanzas, &c., will be found very convenient for concert purposes, as the selections are the best of their class and the edition is a handsome one.

S. T. Gorden & Son, New York, publish the following:—

THE REVIVAL.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK CHURCHES,

Since the departure of Messrs. Moody and Sankey the awakened interest in religious matters, which their presence here was the chief agent in developing, is not likely to soon decline. In several of the Brooklyn churches daily morning or evening gatherings are held, in which a deep sense of devotional spirit is manifest. Many of the nost earnest of the city pastors are wide awake and hard at work garnering the harvest of souls, and from the present indications it is hoped that the feeling of religious inquiry will spread and gather force by labors of the various church organizations through the coming winter. Reports of yesterday's meetings will

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESETTERIAN CHURCH. At the Presbyterian church in Lafayette avenue (Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D.), last evening, there was a large attendance, the promise having been made that an address would be made by Mr. Needham. He was detained, however, and his place was filled by Rev. L. C. Underwood of the Church of the Covenant His subject was, "There is a land yet to be possessed." He preached forcibly in favor of the gathering in of souls by the Church, and in reference to the importance of mission work and the absorbing interest which some Christian men found in it he made many strong illustrations, which aroused others of the brethren to avow their faith in Christ as soon as he had concluded. When, at nearly nine P. M., the general meetings for prayer, praise and brief exhortations had been concluded. Rev. Mr. Underwood retired and a young men's meeting, was organized with Rev. George A. Hall, President, of lead the services. There were no lengthy or labored addresses, simply brief remarks by some of the young gentlemen present, all leaving the impression that they were thankful for the late presence of Moody and Sankey, even if, as declared by some, they had only created an excitement on the subject of religion. They were full of the belief that if Messrs. Moody and Sankey had simply disturbed the soil with their ploughshare of excitement there was all the more need for following up their work by planting the seed of religion and caring for its full fruition in their locality. The meetings are to be continued. subject was, "There is a land yet to be possessed." He

CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The second of the union prayer meetings held in the Prespyterian church, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was held yesterday morning. There was an attendance of about 300 persons, mostly business meet from the vicinity of the Heights and Fulion street. Mr. Needham, the now well known Irish evangelist, was present and opened the exercises with prayer. Singing, praying and remarks followed, the latter by Rev. Dr. Inglis, of the Reformed church, on the Heights, Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the First Baptist church; Rev. Mr. Smith, of Canada, and Mr. Morton, of Plymouth Bathel mission. In addition to the above Mr. New Mr. Smith, of Canada, and Mr. Morton, of Plymouth Bethel mission. In addition to the above Mr. Needham made a short address, having for his theme, "The throne and the altar," finding his text in the intetenth and twentieth chapters of the Book of Exodus. He was listened to with marked attention, and when he had concluded upward of one hundred written requests for prayers were received. These meetings are to be continued each morning until further notice.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH. At the Hanson place Baptist church last evening there was a large attendance, notwithstanding the continuance of the storm. The opening prayer was offered by Brother Thurlow. At the desk usually occupied by Rev. Justin D. Fulton Rev. A. G. Lawson, of the Greenwood Baptist church, officiated, finding his text in St. John, xvii., 18—"As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world." He preached of the necessity for continuing the work of revival so well began in Brooklyn by Messrs. Moodly and Sankey, and onlied on all to aid in the progress of religion among the people so long as there shall seem to be need for calling the unreadeemed to a saving appreciation of the mission of Jesus Christ on earth. The meetings here are to be continued afternoon and evening for prayer, praise and exhortation, and during their continuance Dr. Fulton is to be, as he has been, added by Uncle John Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, who has volunteered for the work and who is declared to be doing effective service as at the meetings heretofore. Ex-Alderman Richardson lent the aid of his presence and encouragement to the evening's work. in St. John, xvii., 18-"As thou hast sent me into the

THE QUAKER CHURCH.

In the Quaker meeting house, Lafayette and Washington avenues, the Friends who worship there have been moved by the excitement in the other churches been moved by the excitement in the other churches, and a work known as "a greater baptism of faith" has been commenced. There was no meeting last evening, as had been expected, but the Friends in the neighborhood declare that they must work in conjunction with the other churches to secure a better life to such as can be brought within the influence of the truth as taught by them. Regular services will be held hereafter.

PLYMOUTH PRAYER MEETING.

THE MINISTRY OF LOVE. The attendance at Plymouth prayer meeting was even smaller last evening than the evening previous, not more than seventy-five persons being present. MR. BEECHER'S REMARES.

After the usual exercises Mr. Beecher said:-I want of Christ, and, in order to come to it, let me go back a little. If you can imagine a person more sensitive to the effect of sorrow and wrongdoing upon men than an abstract notion of the wrong itself. imagine a person who feels toward his fellow nen as a mother feels toward her children, who have become sick by just doing what she has forbidden them to do. The mother feels a sort of latent indignation, a sort of feeling that it serves the child right; but then comes the feeling, "It is my child, and I must take care of it." I cannot better imagine the central Divine sentiment than by that description. There is no plan or arrangement by which a man can be saved-no conception, to my mind, like this compassion of a great soul for those who have brought upon themselves trouble, to say nothing of the troubles we do not bring

Send a man out with that spirit, educated in the old theology, with a preponderance of tenderness and compassion, trying more to help men than make theology, and you will have my life. I undertook to preach standard theology, but I was so made that the sense of humanity and compassion and sorrow for man was ever the stirring motive that propelled my ministry. When I came here first everything that did not accord to that theme I handled awkwardly. In a community where you cannot do any better these ground tones (as you might call them), these alternative truths, are to be used, but there may be a time when you should attempt to influence a people by the social influence of a large body of men brought to bear on it.

Mr. Beecher here illustrated Christ's manner of preaching by reading part of the ninth chapter of Matthew—the miracle of curing the boy possessed of the devil, who was also dumb. Said Mr. Beecher, "Of that men in these days possessed of the devil were only dumb!" He resumed:—instruction went with practical help in His ministry. His miracles meant mercy, not marvel. His was not an ascetic ministry. The results of His ministry were joy and gladness. He drew the people. He went out alone, He did not have the co-operation of churches, and, by the persistent sweetness of His teaching, created this want of Him in the heart of man. A memorable instance of this is shown when He, exhausted with work, left Galilee and went north for a vacation; but He could not be hid, and they followed Him, and as He found His work increasing on His hands there He came back to the Sea of Galilee and took ship there to the northeast corner of the sea, but the people went after Him, and instead of resting He sat down and talked with them. He had compassion on them and, therefore, the first time He performed the miracle of increasing the bread they were filled with such zeal that they said "This is the man," and attempted to make Him King of Israel. It was the turning point; it was His home life among them, His knowing that they were hungry; He felt sorry for their beliese as well theology, with a preponderance of tenderness and compassion, trying more to help men than make the-

would have done anything for Him, but when He would not they said, "He has not the courage."

He left Galilee soon after and began His Journey to Jerusalem, where He died. It was the apox of His ministry. Now what I want to say is this, That while I de not say there is one way of working in revivals of religion, I do say the method of ministry ought to follow some principle. Now you have been educated in one way and will be as long as I am alive and your pastor. I could not address myself to fear and conscience. I have such a sense of the power of the other elements of the Gospie.

science. I have such a sense of the power of the other elements of the Gospel.

There are two ways to preach—one is to preach how bad men are; the other to preach how good they may be. Religion is not a yoke, a bondage; it is an augmentation. Do you not believe that men may be reached in this way who cannot be reached in any other, and may it not be to this thing you are called? May it not be wise for all of us to undertake to bring men together with increasing earnestness? I will now leave the meeting to you.

There followed short addresses by brothers Hill and White and another brother asked Mr. Beecher if bearing fruit was not one of the evidences of Christianity and expressed his longing to bear some kind of fruit. Mr. Beecher replied that "we don't let young trees bear much fruit." After a few more remarks the meeting was closed.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.

Last evening a fair audience gathered in St. Paul's Methodist church, at the corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, to continue the movement of city and Fourth avenue, to continue the movement of city evangelization. On the platform were Rev. Bishop Bignoson, Rev. Bishop Jayne, Rev. J. M. King, naster ill at the regidence of its narents. evangelization. On the platform were Rev. Bishop

of St John's church; Rev. William Lloyd, paster of the Washington square church, and other ministers. The exercises were commenced by singing

The exercises were commenced by singing

All hall the power of Jesus' name,
which was followed by an earnest prayer from Rev. Mr.
Howell. Bishop Simpson then briefly addressed the
congregation, saying that the leading cities were the
contres of power as well as of civilization, and that in
the Bible Paradise was likened to a city with its gates
and temples. It was in these densely populated places
that evangelization should properly commence; the
neglected ones should be cared for and the orphaned
ones told of a beavenly love. The eighteenth hymn in
Moody and Sankey's collection was then given out,
commencing with the line, "Rescue the perishing."
Further addresses were made by Rev. Dr. King and
Mr. Lloyd, the congregation in the interim singing
with good effect, "Hold the Fort." These services
promise good fruit, and there was an expressed desire
by many of those in attendance to give the Missionary
Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church material and
and warm support during the coming winter.

MCODLY AND SANKEY

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PROFESSING CHRISTIANS CROWDING IN-OVER FLOWING MEETINGS IN PHILADELPHIA-YES-TERDAY MORNING'S SERVICE-THE SINNERS' TURN NOT TO COME UNTIL NEXT WEEK-THE CAR DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS REMEMBERED. PRILADRIPHIA NOV. 23 1875.

What the effect of the revival is going to be upon the great masses of non-professing Christians cannot be told until next week. All this week will be devoted to professing Christians for the work of evangelization. All the present services are addressed to them, Mr. Moody logically holding that the outside world cannot be expected to come into the fold unless Christian workers will assist him and Mr. Sankey earnestly and heartily. "Do not rely upon us," he says, "or the work will be a failure

The late Rev. John Chambers' church, where the morning meetings are to be held throughout this week. was again crowded this morning, mainly by ladies, notwithstanding the exceedingly disagreeable November

Mr. Sankey took his seat at the organ in the singing of the third hymn-"1 need Thee every hour."
Promptly at eight o'clock Mr. Moody appeared upon eighty-third hymn."

Mr. Sankey then led in the beautiful and well known hymn.

Jesus, lover of my soul. Jesus, lover of my soul.

Dr. Newton, the Episcopal clergyman, who is with Dr. Cooper, the only ministor of that denomination taking any active interest in the revival, then read the requests for prayer.

Alter Rev. Dr. Wylle's prayer, the congregation, at Mr. Moody's request, joined with Mr. Sankey in singing the last verse of the eighty-lifth hymn, beginning, Plenteous grace with Thee is found.

the last verse of the eighty-fifth hymn, beginning,
Plenteous grace with Thee is found.

"Pill read the fifty-first psaim," said Mr. Moody.
Then, in his abrupt way, "If we are going to have any
real, deep work here in Philadelphia, it must commence
here with us. If I wanted to introduce one man to
another I would not do it with them standing a block
apart. So it is with us; we must get nearer Christ. I
am more anxious to make all Christians right than
those outside. We are the ones to do the work. If we
are right the outside world will come right."

PROFESSING CHRISTIANS SHOULD FREEARR
themselves for the work of evangelization. If its so
hard, he said, for us to keep God unto ourselves that
we desire to begin the work of faith right here, and
get God to come to us first, that we may show to others
what we feel. We must begin the work here by reading
the Scriptures with proper understanding and keep
our eyes entirely on God. It has been said Christians
are like town clocks—all eyes are turned upon them,
and the actions of all who are not Christians guided
by them. Now let all eyes be turned upon us with
profit to the beholders. Do not let it be said we do
got look at our Bibies and actions so inten as we
do upon the work of others. He then discoursed on
the frivolous formalities of church people, saying there
was too much of a desire to visit church more for the
purpose of seeing the fashions than listening to and
iceling the Word of God. This is a viper we must cast
of like Paul did after he was shipwrecked, when the
viper came upon him and he cast it into the fire. I
fear this viper of formality and gossip that has crept
into the Church more than all the lils of the day, and I
wish to cast it off entirely. Let us pray. Forgive us
all our backslidings, O God, and may our love for Thee
be strengthened in the future more than it has been in
the past, that we may wish at once to go to Thee in the
spirit. After the last verse of "Nearer, my God, to
Thee" had been sung,

We formed a stream of the singing of the thir

erses of the ninetieth hymn.—
I left it all with Jesus,
Day by day,
Paith can firmly trust Him,
Come what may,
Hope has dropped her anchor,
Found her rest
In the calm, sure haven
Of His breast.
Love exteems it heaven
To abide at His side.

The last stanza was sung with especial unction and spression by "the sweet singer." It was:-O, leave it all with Jesus, Droughing son the state of the

THE CAR CONDUCTORS.

The Rev. W. R. Feltwell said that we were told to The Rev. W. R. Feitweit said that we were tout to particularize in our prayers, and he had been thinking about the car conductors and drivers. He had offered some tracts to a conductor, and, instead of being re-pulsed, had been kindly received. He asked that all would join in a prayer for these poor, hard-worked class of men. They were often more sinned against

Moody, in reply, said that the work here this Mr. Moody, in reply, said that the work here this week must be devoted to ourselves, that we may have the grace and power to go on with the good work with a proper spirit. Next week we will devote ourselves to the drivers and conductors of cars. I have found that when we are polite to these men they are always kind and polite in return, so that a good way to begin to pray for them is to treat them politely.

Another hymn was sung, and promptly at nine o'clock the meeting concluded after a prayer by Dr. McCook.

THE EVENING MEETING.

Not more than 5,000 people were present at the evening service of the revival meetings to-night. This number, small compared with the immense multitude that have heretofore crowded into this stupendous structure, was yet a large one, considering the superlatively disagreeable rainy weather. Mr. Moody said that he felt encouraged by such an

earnest," said he, in opening the service. While the assemblage were entering and finding seats, the choir of 300 voices sung familiar hymns.

The keynote of Mr. Moody's sermon was "Work." It was addressed to church members, and he was earnest and impassioned in his appeals to them. Toward the close the speaker himself seemed carried away by the excitement, and from all over the house came hearty and impassioned in his appeals to them. Toward the close the speaker himself seemed carried away by the excitement, and from all over the house came hearty cries of "Amen!" in answer to his appeals. His sermon evidently had an effect, and in his prayer afterward he prayed that God would raise up thousands from the churches to help in the revival work. He makes constant war on the capital "!" and urges all to sink their own individuality and think only of Christ. The sermon was based upon the story of the ten talents in the twentieth chapter of Mark, and the underlying idea was, every man to his work. "We have got to abolish the idea that we come into the churches to rest," said he. "To every man his own work. Oh, I have often thought that if I could do justice to that text I should never preach on any other. No one clee can do your work; no one else can do mine. To every man God has given a talent, and every man must give an account of his stewardship. This is our awful responsibility." The speaker shouted those concluding words in a voice that filled the farthest corner of the hall, and visibly affected many in the audience. "It is your duty to do your work always, at all times, for you know not when the Son of Man will come. Oh, how many there are in the church who hide their talent! They may be members of churches for years, but when you ask them to work in meetings they say, "Oh, no, we cannot do that; send some one else." He likened this state of affairs to children who never grow to be men, who never learn to do things, and said that these were dead and inert Christians. He urged all to speak and work for the Master, and his conclusion was a burst of natural and unstudied eloquence. He told many affecting little stories, and for the first time since the meetings here was occasionally humorous. After the service a young men's prayer meeting was held at Dr. Hatfield's church.

REVIVAL IN PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, Nov. 23, 1875. The greatest religious revival that has ever been witnessed in this section is now in progress in the churches of this village.

Over 500 persons have been converted during the past. Over 800 persons have been converted during the past few weeks, and the work still continues.

RAID ON LIQUOR DEALERS.

The police of Jersey City have commenced active hostilities against liquor dealers who have no license. John Cahill, Philip White, Patrick Gorman and Owen Markey were brought before Justice Keese, in the First District Police Court, yesterday. Markey was dis-charged, but the others were fined \$25 each.

PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

The committee of the Bayonne Board of Education, appointed to investigate the charges of cruelty to a

IRISH NATIONALITY.

CROWDED MEETING IN COOPER INSTITUTE-ADDRESSES FROM MR. LUBY AND OTHER NATIONALISTS.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a very large audience assembled at Cooper Institute last night to commemorate the anniversary of the Manches ter martyrs and hear addresses from some of the leading Irish nationalists. They were also called to pronounce their judgment on the merits of the home rule move-ment in Ireland as set forth by Mr. O'Conner Power in his recent lectures and by several of the leading men in that movement in their public utterances lately. Nearly all the men who have taken an active part in

the late Irish revolutionary movement, both in Ireland and America, were present either on the platform or in the body of the hall, and, from that point of view, it was the most iruly representative gathering that has taken place in this city since the times of the Fenian excitement. Among those present were Thomas Luby, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, Thomas F. Bourke, Dr. Denis Dowling Mul-caby, Harry S. Mulleda, Colonel John Heaty, Colonel James Moran, Colonel Thomas J. Kelly, Mortimer Moynahan, John O'Connor, General F. F Millen, John O'Mahony, Captain Thomas M. Costello, Michael Breslin, Lieutenant N. Breslin, Captain Ed. Murtach, Garrett O'Shaughnessy, James O'Callaghan, John Kirwan, William Curry and many other prominent men of the party. General F. F. Millen occupied the chair, and in a brief address stated the object which had brought the meeting together. He then introduced Mr. Thomas Clarke Luby, who made a long and eloquent address. He said they came there to do henor to the principles of the Manchester martyrs as much as to their memory, and condemned in the strongest terms the policy pursued by the present home rule movement. He characterized it as unsatisfactory and unsafe whether looked at from an English or an Irish point of view. Above all he condemned the action of advanced nationalists in going into Parliament and in seeking to divert the people from the one true path to independence—that followed by Tone and Emmet, by Davis, Mitchel and the men who died on the scaffold in Manchester. He referred at great length to the recent lectures of Mr. O'Counor Power, and condemned the doctrines enunciated thereis in scathing language. At the conclusion of his speech, which was frequently applanded throughout, he proposed the following series of resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

THE RESOLUTIONS. the chair, and in a brief address stated the object

applianced throughout, he proposed the following series of resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved. That it is the unalterable sense of this meeting that the sole practical way by which Irishmen at home and acroad can give freedom and prosperity to their country and elevate their race is by a firm and understaining adherence to the principles for which the Manchester marryrs, O'Brien, Allen and Lawley which Irish mational independence—those principles for which the Manchester marryrs, O'Brien, Allen and Lawley of Mound glariourly on the scaffold on the monorous That the eachings of the actual home rule monorous. That the eachings of the actual home rule movement in Ireland have lainerly had a decided tendency to lead the Irish people serray from the one true road to Ireland's recreateration.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the lectures (expecially the last one) recently delivered in this hall by one of the most prominent members of the home rule party were, from heginning to end, nothing less than a covert astack on the cause of Irish mational independence, insidiculy striking at the root of the revolutionary policy of total separation from Engiand, and insimuting, as a substitute for the true creed of Irish mational independence, insidiculy striking at the root of the revolutionary policy of total separation from Engiand, and insimuting, as a substitute for the true creed of Irish mathod a pittidi revival of the crawen and demoralising system of parlamentary agitation.

Resolved, That we, who are assembled at the present meeting, having no faith whatever in the possibility of regaining Irisland's freedom through the agency of the British Legislature, are resolved to repudiate with scorn all forms of parliamentary agitation, and to abide faithfully and firmly by the principles for which Allen, Larkin and O'Brien died on the scaffold in Manchester.

General Thomas F. Bourke, Dr. Mulcahy, O'Donovan Rossa and others addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions, after which the assemblage dispersed.

POLICE CAPTAINS.

CAPTAINS ULMAN AND VAN DUSEN FINED FOR DERELICTION OF DUTY-CAPTAIN WILLIAMS RETAINED AND EULOGIZED BY MESSES, MAT-SELL AND DISBECKER.

It was evident to the observers of events at the Cen-

tral Department of Police yesterday that something of importance agitated the minds of the Commissioners. For over three hours the members of the Board sat in solemn council, with closed doors, earnestly debating upon some subjects, the nature of which could only be guessed at. The usual hour for holding the regular public meeting came and passed; but still the Commissioners remained locked up; still the object of their deliberations continued a mystery. Anxious inquirers walked up and down the corridors reasoning out the cause of the Commissioner's unusual conduct. Knowing ones jumped at the conclusion that at last the Governor had been heard from, and that the officials' heads so long sought for by the municipal executioner were even then lying in the gory basket. Others scouting such a theory averred that Disbecker was on the war path after the scalp of

At four o'clock the matter was rendered even more complicated by the action of Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker, who together left the council room and proceeded across town to the west side, leaving Com-missioners Voorhis and Smith alone at the Central Office. In an hour they returned, and shortly afterwards, to the great relief of the reporters, the doors were thrown the great relief of the reporters, the doors were thrown open and the proceedings commenced. Matheli was playful and picasant; Disbecker cool and quiet; Voorhis wise and mysterious; Smith stern and silent. playful and pleasant; Voorhis wise and myster

Voorhis wise and mysterious; Smith stern and silent,
OAFTAIN ULMAN PINED.

After the transaction of considerable routine business
Mr. Matsell convulsively seized a bundle of papers
lying on his desk, and, holding them aloft, said:—"In
the case of Captain Ulman, of the Tenth precinct, I
move that he be fined thirty days' pay for neglect of
duty. The Chief Clerk formally read the judgment,
which was substantially that Captain Ulman had failed
to break up the gambling house No. 105 Howery, and
the question was put, all the Commissioners voting in
the affirmative.

VAN DUSEN'S CASE.

the question was put, all the Commissioners voting in the affirmative.

The case of Captain Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth precinct, against whom the charge was failure to break up a gambling house at No. 135 Eighth street, was similarly disposed of, all the Commissioners voting for the infliction of a thirty days? fine. In voting in the affirmative Commissioner Voorhis desired to say that it was with pain he cast his vote. He had long known Captain Van Dusen as a faithful officer, an officer whose record was not surpassed for fidelity to duty by that of any member of the department. Both cases were parallel. No evidence had been adduced to show criminality on the part of either of the captains. Their conduct in the premises could only be termed "culpable negligence." It was the duty of each captain to personally patrol his precinct, and he should be held to the strictest accountability for all disreputable places existing therein. It was no excuse for a captain to plead that he visited surpricous places once a week; he should know all the doings and all the places of resort of the criminal classes. He (Voorhis) looked upon gamblers as criminals, and as such they should be incessantly watched.

Mr. Matsellwas about to resume the consideration of routine matters when Commissioner Smith, in a low tone, asked if the Wilhams case was not te audience on such a night. "It shows that they are in

cessantly watched.

Mr. Matsellwas about to resume the consideration of routine matters when Commissioner Smith, in a low tone, asked if the Williams case was not to be called up. This was evidently the event of the day, as the sudden revival of interest plainly indicated. Mr. Matsell replied that he was not yet ready to vote. In company with Mr. Disbecker he had that afternoon visited the alleged panel house, No. 143 Mercer street, to personally test the truth of the testimony of the colored woman, Maria Brown, who swore to its being run as a panel house while Captain Williams was in command of the Eighth precinct. They found no indication of the panel business there. They desired to make a further inspection at a more opportune time, and for that reason he (Matsell) was not ready to bring the case up for judgment. Commissioner Smith, however, insisted on its being disposed of, and Mr. Voorhis made the motion that Captain Williams, of the Fourth preinct, be dismissed from the department. In voting "no" Mr. Matsell said he was influenced by what he conceived to be his duty. Captain Williams was a brave, faithful officer. There was nothing in the testimony tending to convict him of the charge. The nearest approach to any was the evidence of the colored woman Brown, and she was not to be relied on. She had an animus against Captain Williams for his arresting her son. Besides, her character was notorious.

Commissioner Disbecker voted "no" for the same reasons. He referred to his record while a Commissioner ty shopy that he had always acted honestly and fearlessly. He would as quickly vote for the dismissal of a captain as he would, for that of a patrolman if in his judgment dismissal was merited. In the case of Captain Williams there was no testimony other than that of the woman Brown, and hers was unworthy of crydence.

Commissioner Voorhis voted "aye," and said that the

Commissioner Voorhis voted "aye," and said that the charges had, in his judgment, been conclusively proved. He would admit that Captain Williams had many admirable qualities, but he (Voorhis) had no desire to retain men in the department who had knowingly permeted panel houses to exist. He referred to the disgraceful conduct of Captain Williams toward the Board of Education in 1873 as an instance of his unworthiness to hold the position.

Commissioner Smith voted "aye," and in a few earnest remarks coincided with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Voorhis.

Mr. Voorhis. The vote being a tie, Captain Williams still retains his position.
Sergeant Brown, of the Twenty-second precinct, and Detective Warlow, of the Central Office, were each fined ten days' pay for neglect of duty.
Patrolime Hugh Lynch, John Mullane and Joseph G. Hart were dismissed from the department on various

CHANGES IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the past few days the Fire Commissioners have been making a thorough inspection of the department, and to-day they will, it is understood, make a large number of transfers and several removals. Durlarge number of transfers and several removals. Dur-ing the past week they removed ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Blair, who was holding the position of plumber for the department, and appointed Michael Reilly. The repair shop and carpenter department have also under-gone a revision.

THANKSGIVING DAY

A Day of General Gladness and Rejoicing.

The Family Reunions and Family Dinners.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Although the Herzegovinian question still bids fair to give the nations of Europe no small trouble for mouths to come, the dire work that has been going on for days past in country barnyards is a certain guarantee that Turkey, at least, will be in a rather demolished condition to-merrow.

GOOD CHEER FOR ALL It is no wonder that Thanksgiving Day has taken such a hold on the people as it really has, for at the present day it is no longer the New Englander who celebrates it heartily. It has become a family festival all over the land. Though in the days of the good Bradford the families of his little colony made a good common feast on their first Thanksgiving Day, and every one tried to contribute something to make the feasting palatable, it is to be hoped that, through the generosity of the char-itable, even the poorest of the poor among us, even though they may be homeless, will enjoy their Thanksgiving Day in the year of our Lord 1875.

EVACUATION DAY.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of Evacuation Day, and so the people will have a double reason to celebrate the day. But the present ever overwhelms the past when it is a question of dealing with both at the same time in celebrations, and it is to be feared that, amid the festivities of the day as a thanksgiving festival and a day of family gathering, the glorious dead past, when the British troops left this city never to set foot in it again, will be allowed to bury its dead. The Veterans of 1812 will parade and have a banquet at the expense of one of the city regiments. They will fire the traditional salute at sunrise on the Battery as of yore, but beyond this no formal celebration has been

THANKSGIVING DINNERS AND DOINGS. The Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth treet, will be open to visitors on Thanksgiving Day from eleven A. M. to nine P. M. At half-past two and half-past six P. M. there will be services in the chapel, with singing by the children and appropriate addresses by clergymen and others. Dinner will be given to several hundred children at one o'clock. The Home Industrial Schools, not convened at the Home, will have a Thanksgiving dinner provided in their respective school rooms. Supplies for the dinners, provisions for the winter and garments of all kinds will be thankfully received at the office, No. 29 East Twenty ninth street. At the Five Points House of Industry services will be held at noon and at two o'clock P. M., and the chil-

At the Five Points House of Industry services will be held at noon and at two o'clock P. M., and the children of the school will be put through the usual exercises. They will have dinner at one o'clock, and if sufficient funds are provided the outside poor will also be regaled with a solid and substantial repast.

At the Wilson Industrial School, No. 125 St. Mark's place, the day will be celebrated as usual. The morning religious services will be conducted by the chaplain, and 250 children will sit down to a hot dinner. Company H, Eighty fourth regiment, have their annual ball at the regimental armory, corner Fourth street and Broadway, on Thanksgiving Eve.

The first annual handicap games of the Scottish-American Athletic Club will be held on Thanksgiving Day at Jones' Wood Colosseum.

The militia will almost exclusively occupy the Creedmor Range on Thursday.

The American Riffe Association offers a series of prizes to be contested at Glen Drake Range, near Felhamville, Westchester county, concluding with an "old time turkey shoot." Company G, Seventy-first regiment, Captain Weber company G, Seventy-first regiment, of Westchester, Thursday.

The American Riffe Association of Mount Vernon have made arrangements for a lively time. Company G, Seventy-first regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., will participate in the shooting matches to take place at Glen Drake. At Mount Vernon the company will be received by Company B, Twonty-seventh regiment, and escorted through the village and thence to Glen Drake. The Fe Peyster badge and several other prizes will be contested for, after which some poultry prizes will be shot for.

At Greenpoint a number of running and walking matches will take place in the afternoon immediately in the rear of the Arlington beathouse. The competitors must be amateurs and residents of Greenpoint, and the prizes will be contested for, after which some poultry prizes will be contested for, after which some poultry prizes will be contested for, after which some poultry prizes will be contested for the New York

Jersey from the Jersey City ferry to the depot at Eliza-Warden O'Rourke's fourth musical entertainment for the patients of Bellevue Hospital takes place to-morrow evening. There will be varied selections of instrumental and vocal music, and it is hoped that the

of the day's entertainment at the hospital a full turkey chorus.

A dinner will be given at the Colored Orphan Asylum, 143d street and Third avenue, when the institution will be open for public inspection, and the officers appeal for contributions for the dinner, which may be sent either to Mrs. Landon, No. 7 East Fourteenth street; Mrs. Stokes, No. 37 Madison avenue; Phelps, Dodge & Co., Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff street, or to the asylum.

At the Five Points Mission, site of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park street, a dinner will be given at three P. M. There will be, previous to the dinner, recitations, singing and calisthenics by the children, and addresses by Rev. Drs. Crawford and Kellett at two P. M.

A dinner for 1,300 persons, chiefly of poor children and those to whom they are related, all known to the management, will be provided at the Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery. Provisions, poultry and other goods will be welcome to the managers. The doors of the institution will be open from eleven to four on Thanksgiving Day.

At No. 24 Clinton place (the New York Infant Asylum), a Thanksgiving dinner is to be given. Contributions are earnessly asked for.

The newsboys will be given a dinner at the New Chambers street Newsboys' Lodging House, it the contributions justify it. Food or money furnished by the charitable to-day will help to make the little fellows happy to-morrow.

tributions justify it. Food or money furnished by the charitable to-day will help to make the little fellows happy to-morrow.

The managers of the Wilson Industrial School on St. Mark's place, Tompkins square, will give a children's dinner on Thanksgiving Day, and they ask charitable persons to help them.

At the St. Barnabas' Home, No. 304 Mulberry street, 500 children from that squalid neighborhood, and others equally squalid, will be received and dined.

The Rev. Father Drumgoole will provide a first class breakfast for nearly two hundred boys, at the St. Vincent Home for Boys, Nos. 53 and 55 Warren street, at an early hour to-morrow morning. The meal, which will consist of a liberal supply of poultry, &c. takes the place of the usual Thanksgiving dinner heretofore furnished the boys of the Home. This is rendered necessary in order to facilitate the transaction of business connected with the sale of and returns for tickets and the arrangement of the books for the proper distribution of premiums at the bacaar and concert, to be held at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday evening of next week.

heid at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday evening of noxt week.

There will be pigeon shooting at Babylon, I. I.,
\$300 in prizes, for amatours only. At the Half-Way
House, between Paterson and Hackensack, N. J., at
Centreville, there will also be a pigeon match; also at
the Long Island Gun Club, Jamaica road.

The General Post Office will be closed for domestic
mails at ten A. M. and half-past cleven A. M. for foreign mails. The Custom House will be open for entrance and clearance of vessels from nine to ten A. M.
The Custom House will be closed all day.

Mr. James E. Ayliffe will ring the following programme on Trinity church chimes, commencing at
half-past ten A. M., service at eleven A. M.;—

1. Einging the changes on eight beils.

Ringing the changes on eight bells. "Thanksgiving Merry Bells."
"The Land of Promise."

CORONERS' OFFICE.

Soloman Brady, of No. 75 Montgomery street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital of lockjaw, the result of an injury to one of his fingers received while dumping coal from a cart.

Elizabeth Riley, of No. 430 West Forty-ninth street, fell down stairs at her residence Monday night and fractured her skull, from the effects of which she died soon after.

Martin Ford was run over and killed by a heavy truck on the 16th inst. An inquest was held in the case yesterday by Coroner Kessler, the jury rendering a verdict

terday by Coroner Kessler, the jury rendering a verdict of death from accidental causes.

Carl Musch fell off a lager beer wagon on the 19th inst and received a fracture of the skull from the effects of which he died soon atter, as appeared at the inquest yesterday.

Coroner Kessler yesterday held an inquest in reference to the death of John Insley, a fish dealer, of No 414 Eighth avenue, who died a few days ago from gangrene of the left lune. A mass of conflicting testimony was taken, from which it appears that in last August Insley had a quarrei at or near a drinking saloon in West Twenty-eighth street, kept by one Hughes, with a stranger. One witness pointed out the prisoner John Tackbury, as having struck Insley. Prisoner being sworn denied being present at the affray. The jury found that death was accelerated by injuries received from some person unknown.